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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/014,732 | 12/11/2001 | Ikuo Tsukagoshi | SONY-30000 | 5777 |
| 28960 | 7590 | 05/17/2006 | EXAMINER | |
| HAVERSTOCK & OWENS LLP 162 NORTH WOLFE ROAD SUNNYVALE, CA 94086 | | | TOPGYAL, GELEK W | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2621 | |

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | 10/014,732 | TSUKAGOSHI ET AL. | |
| Examiner | Art Unit | | |
| Gelek Topgyal | 2621 | | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2001.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Paragraph 48 tries to incorporate another application by reference, but the actual application number is missing.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 3-5, 9-11, 12, 14-16, and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Aotake (US 6,411,771 B1)

Regarding claim 1, Aotake teaches a method that comprises encoding a compressed domain bitstream; storing the encoded bitstream; retrieving the encoded bitstream after a period of time; and decoding the retrieved bitstream. (Fig. 5 and col. 8, lines 17-38 teaches that a broadcast video programs can be encoded, stored, and then retrieved and then decoded at a later time.)

Regarding claims 3 and 4, Aotake teaches a picture evaluating circuit 130 during recording that calculates the complexity of the incoming stream by computing two

parameters. The two parameters are then used by scene change detecting circuit 131 to detect a scene change, which then stores the index of the frame of the incoming stream into an index file to be used during reproduction (col. 19-20). Furthermore, during recording, the user can set the recording bit rate of the incoming stream (Fig. 8, 327). During retrieval, i.e. playback, the user has the ability to jump forward or backward by pressing index buttons 351 and 352 (Fig. 15) to jump between scenes. Therefore the period of time between storing (recording) and further retrieval (playback) depends on the index file, which further depends on the complexity and the recording bit rate of the program.

Regarding claim 5, Aotake teaches that the incoming stream can store both video and corresponding audio (col. 9 lines 32-38).

Regarding claim 9, Aotake teaches that retrieval of the program can begin at an indexed location by pressing index buttons 351 and 352 (Fig. 15). The index file contains pointers, which point to the location of the program with a corresponding index flag. Therefore the program retrieval can take place at the beginning of the next or previous scene (cols. 35-36).

Regarding claim 10, Aotake teaches in cols. 35-36, that when playback operation is selected by the user, a window as shown in Fig. 15 is displayed, and that when playback starts, it starts at the beginning of the recording point. Therefore, at start of the computer program to allow slip playback, the playback starts at the beginning of the recording (cols. 35-36).

Regarding claim 11, Aotake teaches in cols. 35-36, where a user has the ability to move the time slider to any portion of the recorded program by way of dragging the slider or by clicking on index buttons 351 and 352 (Fig. 15). When a user plays back a recorded program and chooses to move the reproduction to other parts of the program, the difference between several pointers defines a particular time delay, and the time delays between the pointers can be seen in Fig. 18 where the pointers in index file point to different locations within the stored program.

System claim 12, 14-16, and 20-22 are rejected for the same reasons as stated above in method claims 1, 3-5, and 9-11, respectively.

System claim 23 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in method claim 1.

System claim 24 is rejected for the same reason as stated above in method claim 1, and furthermore Aotake teaches a memory unit 202 that stores instructions for performing the claimed methods (col. 8, lines 55-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 2 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aotake (US 6,411,771) in view of Yang (US 5,270,829).

Regarding claim 2, Aotake teaches a system that allows a recorded program (stream) to be retrieved and further decoded, but fails to expressly teach that the period of time between the storing and retrieving of a stream is programmable.

In an analogous recording and reproducing art, Yang teaches a system that is capable of reserving a playback time of a recorded program. The system allows the user to program a start time for reproduction of a recorded broadcast program (col. 3, line 23 – col. 4, line 12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the programmable playback time as taught by Yang into Aotake's system to improve convenience so that the user can watch the recorded program at a desired time and the programmable playback time also functions as a reminder to the user of an unwatched recorded program.

Yang discloses the motivation to improve convenience on part of the user so that the user can watch the recorded program at a desired time (col. 5, line 55 – col. 6, line 5).

System claim 13 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in method claim 2.

6. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aotake (US 6,411,771 B1) in view of Suzuki (US 6,148,135 A).

Regarding claim 6, Aotake teaches that the video and its' corresponding audio are recorded together onto the storage medium, but fails to teach that the audio and video inputs have separate time bases.

In an analogous art, Suzuki teaches a system that maintains separate time codes for audio and video streams (col. 4, line 57 – col. 7, line 17). The time stamps can be used during reproduction to allow for synchronization between the video and audio streams.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate maintaining separate time codes for audio and video streams as taught by Suzuki into Aotake's system to allow for only video, only audio or both audio and video to be recorded and reproduced and to further improve synchronization within the system.

System claim 17 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in method claim 6.

7. Claims 7, 8, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aotake (US 6,411,771 B1) in view of Fujinami (US 5,455,684).

Regarding claim 7, Aotake teaches a system that allows encoding of video and audio signals, but doesn't particularly point out that the video and audio streams are separately encoded, and then further multiplexed to be stored onto the storage medium.

In an analogous art, Fujinami teaches a system that takes in audio and video signals and encodes the streams separately, and then multiplexes to be stored on the storage medium (Fig. 11, and col. 11, lines 34–52).

Aotake teaches that several types of audio output modes can be selected by the user during storage (col. 36, lines 1-12), and since video is handled separately, the motivation to separate the audio and video is clear.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to encode streams separately and then multiplex the two streams and then stored on the storage medium as taught by Fujinami into Aotake's system in order to reduce crosstalk and interference.

Regarding claim 8, Aotake teaches a system that reads the stream on the storage medium and then decodes the video and audio stream, but fails to teach that that stream from the storage medium is de-multiplexed and further decoded separately.

In an analogous art, Fujinami teaches a system that allows a multiplexed stream on a storage medium to be retrieved, de-multiplexed, and then further decoded separately (Fig. 17 and col. 18, lines 20-48).

Aotake teaches that several types of audio output modes can be selected by the user during storage (col. 36, lines 1-12), and since video is handled separately, the motivation to separate the audio and video is clear.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to read a stream from a storage medium which is de-multiplexed to

separate the audio and video streams, and then to decode them separately as taught by Fujinami into Aotake's system to reduce crosstalk and interference.

System claims 18 and 19 are rejected for the same reasons as stated above in method claims 7 and 8, respectively.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

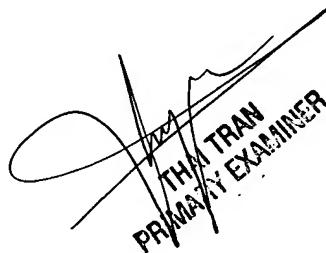
The cited references are related to systems that allow recording of separate audio and video streams of programs and then further reproduced at a time based on complexity and; the systems utilizes the use of pointers to allow selected reproduction points.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gelek Topgyal whose telephone number is 571-272-8891. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am -5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gelek Topgyal
5/4/2006



THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature of "THAI TRAN" is written diagonally across the text. Below the signature, the words "PRIMARY EXAMINER" are printed vertically.